WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.

IF me friends who force us with manuscripts for politication with to have rejected with he returned, they must be all cases send stamps for that purpose.

rat News.—The City and Suburban News Surrau of the Unitar Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann attest. All information and continents for public use instantly discenticated to the press of the whole country.

Return of the Ship.

International yachting is done for the year. The Vigilant's last accident comes too late in the season for it to wait on her repairs, so there is only to sum up.

The results of the races up to date and their leasons for yachtsmen are too well known to require repetition. In very moderate weather over circus-ring courses, the Britannia could win, but her superiority stopped there. We regard it as safe to say that Americans and English were to build cup champions to compete on the only reasonable course for boats of their calibre, twenty miles to windward and back. the new boats being limited to the two types represented by Vigilant and Britannia, there would be two Vigilants and no Britannia. Many may think that the Britannia's qualities, on the whole, are preferable to the Vigilant's, but that wouldn't enable the former to survive for a cup race. Thanks to these continued experiments with the American boat, the next crack will be better than she is. However, throughout the Vigilant's career on the other side of the water, our only serious thought was with the Vigilant. We regret the misfortunes that have attended her, the imperfection of her form, the unfavorable finkiness of the weather, the stunidity of her pilot, the insufficiency of her Captain, the great yacht Captains not being profes sionals, and the hardness and wrongly placed elevation of the British rocks. But we have no sympathy with the unreasonable people who have hearkened to the raving of the Pall Mall Gazette, and who have fidgeted themselves into irritation because of the boat's failure to be started and brought home a winner every time.

No amount of ill luck encountered, nor of disappointment, can dampen our interest in the boat's performances when fitted to perform, or force us to regard the voyage as other than well taken, solely on the strength of what has been done. And we respectfully advise people who think otherwise to think It over.

Vermont.

For the thirty-eighth time since 1856, the Democrats of Vermont were defeated in yesterday's State election. They had a complete ticket in the field for all offices, but such is the indifference of Vermont electors to Democratic principles and Democratic candidates that the Republicans made their customary and scheduled clean sweep by ntajorities which can only be approximately given, at this time, as greater than the Democratic vote. These have been the Republican majorities in Presidential elections in Vermont: 1876, 24,074; 1880, 27,251; 1884, 22,183; 1888, 28,005, and 1892, 21,667. The total vote in 1892 was 8,000 less than in 1888

Those Democrats who hoped for success in Vermont yesterday, who watched wistfully for the changing of the political tide, who were prepared for a vast popular upheaval, and imagined that they could see Democratic ballots falling into the boxes from the hands of Green Mountain men, as the sugar runs from the maples when the sap flows, are to-day disappointed. The silver lining to the cloud is Arkansas, where, on Monday, the day before, the Democracy won a victory, smashing alike Republicans, Populists. Wheelers, Union Labor men, and such Pro-

Libitionists as there may be in that State. Those Democrats who, on the other hand, were apprehensive of losses, defections, and desertions within the Democratic ranks in Vermont should be happy to-day. The Green Mountain boys have held their own. Beaten they may be; outvoted, but not conquered. The perfidy and dishonor Tariff bill, the odious Populist Income tax, the policy of infamy in Hawaii, the betraval of party pledges, the disastrous Federal appointments, not one of these things has crushed, and all of them together have not ruffled, the intropid spirit of the Vermont Democrats. Honor to them! Honor to hose political hearts of oak, whose flags fly annually, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in September, and on such other occasions as elections are held in Vermont.

There is, however, one deplorable exceptional feature in yesterday's Democratic defeat. The Democratic candidate for Governor was George Washington Smith of Smithfield, on the Smith turnpike. Appeal was made, unavailingly, as the early returns from the seat of strife show, to the family spirit of the SMITHS. This was, so to speak, the trump Democratic card in Vermont in a year when, as everybody understands, collateral, unusual, and unforeseen side issues are the thing to break up and overpower the Republicans. Here was a skilfully chosen side issue, quite apart from the tariff, the income tax, foreign relations, or the sugar trust, the issue of SHITH. But it didn't work The Republican SHITHS of Vermont held aloof from their family namesake, even with the patriotic prefix of George Washing-TON. They did not vote for him, despite the determination of the SMITH family of the United States, in convention not very long ago, to hold together; and so it happens that, like the light which failed, Candidate SMITH. with the whole Democracy of Vermont back

of him, was snuffed out. In default of accurate returns from the fourteen counties, revealing mathematically the dimensions of their defeat, we congratulate the Democrats of Vermont on the good fight they made, and wish them, with or without SMITH leading, better luck next year and hereafter.

The Mascotte and the Mosquitos.

The late revolt at Bluefields has become serious in those who took part in it or abetbanana trade are now complaining that their steamer, the Mascotte, has been seized, and will perhaps be confiscated, on the charge of complicity in the rebellion. It is that it was pressed into the service of the rebellion without their consent.

think they have proofs that the furnigiresident traders were inhibit the makes auguses and Masquille Indians for Bortaxonta's relationlessenges, and because the Niconstant belove time the time the fighteenth ment; and their mescale could, if any the local Temmeny leader in the Eighteenth

Mascotte was seized and used in his service . against the will of its owners and crew.

But the point in this matter, as in the sanishment of people accused of taking part in the rebellion, is that there is, apparently, lation of the ordinary forms of life. Peace has been restored. Nicaraguan authority is respected, and there is no necessity whatever for resorting to the processes of martial law. It is true that the Nicaraguan Congress has authorized President TELAYA to expel persons deemed guilty of taking part in the rebellion, and confiscation of property now seems likely to follow such expulsions. But American citizens must not be subjected to punishment without a

fair trial in time of peace. In the case of the Mascotte, which is said o carry the American flag, the same rule should prevail. Her seizure by the proper authority, on a statement of facts warranting this proceeding, could not be objected to; but an attempt to confiscate her on mere suspicion, or without opportunity for a full and fair defence in a court of law, should

not be submitted to. Nicaragua holds relations to the United States too important to cause much apprehension of her making such a mistake. She probably appreciates the value of those relations not only in respect to the interoceanic canal, but in the preservation of her autonomy against the possible encroachments of European powers. But prompt and firm action of the Washington authorities may prevent Governor Canezas from showing undue zeal at Bluefields. Those American residents who, in pursuit of their supposed business interests, relied on British political intervention for the restoration of Chief CLARENCE and Mosquito control, against the clear policy of the United States, which would not permit such intervention, have only themselves to blame for their foily. Still, their property should not be taken from them without due process of law.

The Comtc de Paris. The Comte DE PARIS, whose death seems

near at hand, will be recognized even by French republicans as an upright, cultivated, and patriotic man. It will be acknowledged that he strove to prove his worthiness to rule by combining the conception of a constitutional and liberal monarchy personified in his grandfather, Louis Philippe, with the hereditary claim to reign, which, in accordance with the acts of renunciation accompanying the peace of Utrecht, fell to him upon the death of the Comte DE CHAM-PORD, the head of the elder branch of the Bounsons. Although he never suffered the privations to which his grandfather was subjected in early life, he had a varied and remarkable experience, passing the greater part of his days in exile, and serving for a time as a staff officer in the Union army during our civil war, of which he afterward wrote a comprehensive and painstaking history. Had his abilities been of a less soler and more brilliant character, they would have appealed more forcibly to the imagination of his countrymen, and he might have profited by political crises which seemed propitious to his claims. As it was, although twice expelled from France, he was twice or thrice within measurable distance of the crown he coveted. But the favorable moments passed, and he lived to see what seemed a death blow dealt to the cause of monarchy in France when LEO XIII. enjoined upon French Catholics a sincere acceptance of the republican regime.

anti-republican majority in the National Assembly which convened at Bordeaux in the early part of 1871, and which, having removed to Versailles, completed in 1875 the present organic law of France. The strength of the Orleanists in that body was indicated by the facts that the Comte DE Paris was admitted a member, and that a bill was passed for the restitution of the property of the ORLEANS family, which had been confiscated by Naroleon III. But dwellings, and their implements. Vast the Orleanists wer bring about a restoration of the monarchy in the person of the Comte DE PARIS. The opposition, indeed, of the Imperalists in the Assembly might have been overcome, for they were discredited, and not numerous; but there was a powerful body of Legitimists bitterly hostile to the grandson of Louis Philippe, whom they had always regarded as a traitor to the house of Bot a nox. The obvious mode of evading the difficulty was for the Orleanists to unite with the Legitimists in supporting the aged and childless Comte DE CHAMBORD, whose hereditary rights would pass upon his death to the head of the ORLEANS branch. It was such a coalition which the Comte Dr Pauls tried to effect by his celebrated visit to Frohsdorf. when he acknowledged the superior title of the Comte DE CHAMBORD. But the plan was frustrated by the stiff-necked refusal of the Boundon pretender to accept the tricolor, which was rightly viswed by Orleanists and conservative republicans as the symbol of a constitutional and liberal polity.

There was undoubtedly a considerable

The opponents of the republic did not give up hope, however, but on May 16, 1877. personated President MACMARON to dismiss Ministry of Jules Simon, although it had behind it a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and substitute a reactionary Cabinet under Messrs. Dr Buostite and Dr Porter at who at once dissolved Parliament and applied all the resources of the Government for the purpose of carrying general election. It is probable that but for GAMBETTA they would have succeeded, but thanks to the courage. energy, and influence of that great orator. the republicans retained their ascendancy in the next Chamber, and MACMARON could not be prevailed upon to attempt a military coup d'Stat in the teeth of the people's declaration. Even yet the monarchists did not despair, and their diverse interests were consolidated after the death of the Comte DE CHAMBORD in 1885, when most of the Legitimista acknowledged the Combs Dr. Patits as the rightful heir of the royal house of France; only a few, henceforth to be known as the White Legitimists, reputinting the compact made in connection with the treaty of ted it. The foreign residents engaged in the Utrecht, and insisting on the principle of descent from Louis XIV., which would vest the right to the French crown in the head of the Carlist branch of the Spanish BOURDONS,

It is not known to what extent, if any, the not dealed that the craft was used by the Comte of Patits was personally collusive supporters of Chief CLARESCE to aid his in the plan formed by the consolidated restoration to power, but the owners say Legitimists to use Gen. Houlances, after his quarrel with the Radical leaders, as an instrument for the overthrow of the It is doubtful whether this excuse will republic. It is certain, in view of saily impress the Nicaragama. They recent revelations, that such a plot existed, and that the monarchists incmense sams of money the sudden area, non of the powerfully contributed to bis startling Government. With the singlish and series of victories at the ballot box, cul-

the Boulangists carried Paris by nearly 100,000 majority a cound fatat was expected and prepared, but their standard-bearer BONAPARTE BOY CROMWELL, nor even a ST. ARNAUD; he shrank from giving no excuse for summary proceedings, in vio- the signal, let the psychological moment pass, and had presently to seek escape from arrest in exile. Thus slipped away the last occasion when the Comte de Paris had a chance of seeing his pretensions to reign in France made good. With the serious impairment, if not complete rupture, of his former hold upon the French Catholics, the Comte DE PARIS must have recognized that during his lifetime, at all events, the cause of monarchy was lost. Whether any better prospects await his only son, Prince Louis Philippe Rongut, Duke of Orleans, who is a young

man of twenty-five, depends entirely upon the conduct of the preponderant faction of republicans in the Chamber of Deputies. If they repel with contumely the hand stretched forth in friendship by LEO XIII., the next Pope may be constrained to take a different attitude, and a renewed alliance of Catholies and Conservatives may convince France that a constitutional monarchy is a safer rampart against anarchy than a Radical-Socialistic commonwealth.

The Hage, Material and Moral.

The haze which now spreads over this country to an extent and with a fog of a thickness rarely paralleled in our experience is due, of course, to the long period of drought and the vast forest fires which are a consequence of the dry season. It is intensified along the coast hy mist rolling in from the sea. At times hereabouts the yellow light, penetrating through the heavy atmosphere, is like the soft. and beautiful illumination of the Indian summer: but in some parts of the East, more particularly in northern New England, the rays of the sun have been so far shut out that the employment of artificial light in the day time has become necessary.

The period of drought began more than wo months ago, and in many regions It has been unbroken, unless by a few drops of rain. The ground is parched, vegetation is withered, crops are destroyed altogether, or greatly lessened in amount, and cattle are suffering for lack of sufficient pasturage. The streams are running low or are completely dried up. The season, therefore, has brought calamity to agriculture, more especially to the corn crop, throughout a wide territory. The farmers are depressed, and the aggregate of their losses is enormous. Mills have been compelled to stop running because of the failure of their water supply, and in many places water can be obtained for stock only with great difficulty by carting it from a distance or driving cattle far to find it. It has become necessary to feed hay to stock, the pastures being brown and Forest fires are raging in the Catskills, the Adirondacks, and the Alleghanies filling the air for miles around with dense smoke, and the readiness with which they are kindled in the dry underbrush is causing alarm in every wooded district.

This is at the East merely, but at the West

the situation is terrible. More than a thousand square miles of woodland and prairie have been burned over, with a loss of hundreds of lives. Whole villages have been destroyed, and the inhabitants of the devastated region who have escaped from the flames, have been impoyer ished. The necessities of these unhappy people appeal to the philanthropy of the whole Union; and New York must again come forward with its always generous charity for their relief. Not since the Johnstown disaster has there been so urgent a call for assistance to so many sufferers. The case is even worse than it was The losses have been even more widespread, more enormous, and more awful. The aid required, too, must be extended forthwith, and the necessity is likely to continue during the winter. Thousands of farmers and villagers have lost everything on which they depended for a living. Their crops are destroyed, their stock, their stretches of the richest woodland in the aggregated many millions. The consequent damage to the railroads in the loss of the earnings which they had been expecting in the autumn.

This widespread calamity, therefore, darkens the prospect of the business revival so confidently expected, and of which there was already an encouraging beginning. due to the exhaustion of stocks of goods in the hands of merchants in all parts of the Union. The haze which fills the atmosphere typifies in its influences the moral clouds resting over the spirit of enterprise.

Meantime labor is struggling against reductions in wages which are not compensated for by any decrease in the cost of living, brought about by a politically tariff. An odious income tax, imagainst thrift and prosperity, and in defiance of Democratic principle and estranges from it the wealth and enterprise of the republic.

autumn is not encouraging either materially or politically.

The Day of Atonement.

The Day of Atomement, universally observed by the Jews everywhere as the most solemn of all the holidays in the year, falls this year on one of the days prescribed by law for registering voters for this year's election. There are 4,564 inspectors of electhem, it is computed are Jews. This question has, therefore, arisen: Will these J. wish hibits work of may kind, even for purposes in the midst of ourselves. of necessity, or will they forseven their obligations and serve in order to secure payment from the city for their services? The qualitications of inspectors as prescribed by the Phetion Code are citizenship of the United States, good character, ability to read, write, and speak the English language understandingly, and possession of the right to vote. Each Board is composed of four inspectors, and they have no power to fill vacancies among themselves or to delegate to others the power of permanding any of their duties. The law gives them the right to call upon individual electors to communicate their directions, or to assist in enforce ing order, but for no other purpose. Should one of the Jewish Suspectors, therefore, withdraw from service on this one of the registry days, the duty of filling the vacancy thus caused would devolve on the Police Board. If the other three inspectors were not precluded by any conscientions acruples from serving, no sound reason would exist why they should not continue tir law they American first, more known to be a painating in what amounted to a triumphole constitute a quorum) enrolling the names fever of restoring Character, it will be hard phobiscite in the Department of the School of latending voters on the Day of Atone-

wrong were done in his absence, se cure afterward its adequate, speedy, and timely redress or correction. But the trouble is, that the thousand or more Jewish inspectors are not distributed about the city impartially with, on the average, one in each Board of Registry, but are restricted to a few districts, particularly on the east side of the town; and in some of these districts as many as three of the four inspectors are Jews, and in some, indeed, all four. In these districts the retirement of the Jawish inspectors would be tantamount to the closing up of the polls, thereby depriving intending voters of the right which the law gives them to be registered during certain hours. No man can register except in the district in which he resides, and it would certainly be a hardship, which even the most lenient and liberal minded construction of the statutes could not justify, that such a citizen should be deprived of an essential right because a majority of the inspec tors were precluded by the ordinances of their religion from performing labors which they had voluntarily taken upon themselves. Public business in this city goes on during the hours fixed by law, irrespective of any religious question, and it cannot be suspended on any one's account. The present Register of the city, Mr. FERDINAND LEVY, is a conspicuous member of the Jewish community, but it would certainly be thought absurd that the Register's office should be closed, and the entry and filing of title deeds, mortgages, and satisfaction pieces suspended, because of the fact that on a particular day, dedicated to plous religious ob servance among Jews, he should be neces

sarily and properly absent. A rabbi of one of the up-town Jewish congregations calls attention to one fact in the controversy, which would probably not be without some value if the conditions of the law were not as clear and explicit as the Republican Legislature has made them. The Jewish method of dividing the day is different from that which regulates the duties of inspectors. The Jewish day begins and ends with sundown. Sundown on the Day of Atonement this year falls at 5:31 P. M. and from that time until 9 o'clock, the hour fixed by law for closing the registry places, is two hours and a half. Such then would be the period of abstention for those Jewish inspectors, whose respect for the observances of their religious faith outweigh the oath which they are obliged to take as inspectors

before and after serving as such. Undoubtedly, many of the so-called Jew ish inspectors will prove under the novel test raised this year to be Jews in name and lineage only, and not in actual accord with the ancient observance of a day honored by the Jewish race in all parts of the world. They will serve, and will take pay for serving, even on the Day of Atonement. It will be a curious thing to see how many of them serve, and how many fail to do so, for the question in its present aspect pertains to what has now become a very large portion of the voting population of New York. Meanwhile it seems that the subject is one to be discussed with good nature and good humor on both sides, for service as an election inspector in New York city is a voluntary act, and appointments are only made upon the request of those desiring them, certified to by the political organization to which they belong. In the courts of this city, where a different course is feasible, and no injury is done to public interests thereby, it is the constant rule of the Judges to excuse Jewish jurors on the Day of Atonement, and no doubt our Board of Police Commissioners would do the same if they had the power.

With the Ball Cranks.

The baseball contest is in the stage where men rise out of their seats and look for the finish standing. When three horses, all favorites, have turned into the homestretch heads apart, and come on without a falter, the spectators bear the excitement of it more at their ease when resting on their legs. So it is with baseball.

The 1st of July saw Boston and Baltimore running easily one and two and Union have been burned over, and the York sixth. On the 6th of July New York ing machine, while Governor Canus in money loss in timber standing and cut, has moved up to third, and since then these three have kept their places to themselves. Boston and Baltimore alternating at the freights will be great, seriously lessening front, and New York steadily diminishing the distance between second and third. On Labor Day the three cleared the "double" confronting them without a mistake. All won the two games set for them on that day. The end is not far off. Can these three leaders all reach it without a collapse of one of them? We have never had so fine a spectacle of the national game, and the general public appreciation of it is adequate. The English national game, cricket, the worthy pride of a splendidly athletic people, played generally in a denser population than live in our baseball centres, does not to-day draw the thousands attracted by baseball.

To our mind the most notable feature of trencherous and practically inconsistent this season is the extraordinary tenacity with which the Baltimore men have kent their posed solely in communistic vindictive- grip on the top. On paper the best ball nine belongs to Boston. They have, or at least they must be credited with most of that precedent decipoes the party's hopes and lighting toughness which gives the best promise of victory, and next to them, less stendy and coherent in their play, but in-The situation, therefore, at the opening of dividually as brilliant, must be placed the New Yorks. The Baltimore men rest their fame on the deeds of this year rather than on the past; yet they are first, and there they may stay. There is no theorizing against the record.

Before such a stirring contest what one thinks is of little account. In reason we can only hope; and, waving a respectful salutation to our foremost rivals, we hope for the success of our young hired men of tion in New York city, and about 1,000 of New York, with the pleasent consolation in reserve that, however the battle closes, it will close upon the most interesting and inspectors serve on that day, in violation of satisfactory season of baseball that we have the strict rule of their religion, which pro- ever had, revealing a most descrying club

Politics are lively again in the Eightcenth Assembly district, and a rather busy time is exected this year. The last Assemblyman from that district before the election of the present Tammany incumbent, was THOMAS J. McMANUS. who has declared himself as a candidate for Congress to succeed JOHS DE WITT WARNER IN the Thirteenth district, and, falling to secure this it is said to be his intention to run for the office of Assemblyman, to which he was elected in 1802, defeating David H. HENDERSON, the Tammany candidate. McManus was elected on fusion ticket with the support of the Republicens and the MURRAY Democrats. Since that ime he has joined Tammany Hall, but he has heen succeeded in the Legislature by DANIEL . GLEASON, who is now a candidate for reliec tion. There is no love lost between the two, and parties has stirred the Democrats of the district creatly, and brought out the active efforts of friends on behalf of both. Until his entrance nto Tammany Hall, McManus was regarded as a protect of Judge HENRY MURRAY, who was is political backer. It was arranged when Judge MUSRAY Joined Tammany Hall last year. that Jone Quine should be his representative

on the committee. Sometor Groups PLEXAPPE

district, reversed this arrangement, making a private deal with McMaxua, and diverting him from Mussay's support, to the exclusion of QUINN, a former Congressman from the district. Now the Murraylies, who are strongly anti-McManua, are generally understood to have got control of the State Democrain this district, aided by L. P. MINGAY, former licutement of MURRAY. MANUS has opponents both within Tammany and without, and MURRAY has friends both within and without, too.

The Democratic Convention of Ramsey ounty, Minnesota, was held in St. Paul last Friday and adopted this resolution:

Besofted, That we do not regard the Scante bill a finality, and pledge ourselves never to cease agita-tion until every vestige of unjust taxation shall be

Which is to say, the Democratic party having Interrupted business to no purpose and passed a tariff bill that does not represent Democratic principles, but is a dishonorable unconditional capitulation to protectionism and Populism, we, the Democrats of Ramsey county, propose that the Democratic party, as far as may be in its power, shall disturb business again for the purpose of making another attempt to construct a

The trouble is that the country may feel like putting its tongue in the check, when naked by the Democrats to give them another chance to take a whack at the tariff. "You have lied to us once," the voters may say; "you must think we are fools if you think we take any stock in your promise to wipe out unjust Federal taxa-When you had the power, you refused to alter the tariff so as to make it chime with the Constitution. 'He that will not when he may, he shall not when he would-a." "

The Senate bill may be a "finality" in this regard, that it will prevent any serious Democratic attempt to destroy protection. Cheating the people twice in succession may well be a hard job.

expect an demension to be supposed in a single year; and where so much is wanting opinions may well differ as to which need is most argent.

1. The recent investigation of the city asylumatas, I think, demonstrated that the otandard of care for the insatus should be abetter class of attendants, trained for their duties. The asylums have already been greatly improved during the past twenty year, and it is to be hoped that their progress may be continuous.

2. The hospital department of the almohouse is sadly wanting in respect of appliances, diet, and care; better trained incress, and more of them, are here, too, the most obvious occi.

3. On the women's side of the New York City (formerly Charity) Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, there is need of towers such as have been erected on the more side, to contain bathrooms, &c. The existing plumbing of the women's wards is in a very uncantinar condition.

4. The supply of gas on Blackwell's Island is entirely inadequate to light the numerous buildings there, and the consequent unavoidable use in some buildings of kerosene lamps and lanteres involves the risk of fire, especially in the Lanus of the horsant and untrustworthy "workhouse heigh." An improved as supply or an electric light plant is much needed.

5. None of the docks used by the Department of Charities and Correction are roofed over, although themsands of passengers, many of them seek or infilm, and very large quantities of provisions and other freight pass over them annually, and the aggregate of daming from expessive to the working must be considerable. It is to be wished that one deep may be covered over each year, until all are protected.

6. In the opinion of the Visiting Committee many of the evils in the Department of Charities and Correction arise from the workhouse to serve in various capacities in other institutions; but or what not, returning them eight be covered over each year, until all are protected.

6. In the opinion of the workhouse to serve in various capacities in other institutions; but What is this about an unearthly vellow tinge in the Boston atmosphere? Neither forest fires nor the habitual saleratus bread complexions of Boston are the cause. Commander Cin-Hences, The Handsomest Man in the World, got back from Nantasket Beach yesterday. His golden yellow shoes and Turkish rug spatts light up all the sky, and their reflection in the clouds produces the atmospheric effect described. That effect may be said to be unearthly because it suggests a loveliness of tone and hue more than mortal. The Boston painters are crazy over it. They can no more render it than they can glorify canvas with even a pale reflection of that substratum of gentle gold that under-lies the luminous gray of Commander Cib HEDGES's three-volume moustaches.

The Hon, BILLEE MASON of Dlinois wonnew distinction at Galesburg the other day. His beautiful Greek legs of true Senatorial form were wrapped in a new pair of breast of ringdove trousers made for him by the famous Chicago Pantaloons Sculptor, Canova B. SHOOP. Hundreds of persons collected to view this masterpiece of Signer Succe. The smile upon the Hon. BILLEE MASON'S plenilunar phiz arranged itself in creases as symmetrical as those upon his leg-cases. Why should be not be happy, happy in the dreams of ambition and in the consciousness of his perfect trousers? Presently he began to speak a plece to the veterans of the county. His voice, not less melodious than his legs, possessed the air. The audience was hushed in cestasy. But there came a startling sound, a quick, nervous, sharp noise like the cracking of a great sheet of ice. Mr. Mason's moon was clouded. was visible distress in his eyes. His hands made retrograde tentative movements.

The Hon, BILLER Mason has split many sides in his day. This time his too powerful gestien intion had split the masterpiece of Canova B

Now that the Hon. URBAN ALPHONSO WOODBURY of the multitudinous moustaches has been elected Governor of Vermont, his challenge to the Hon. ELIAS CARR, Governor of North Carolina, cannot be refused by that gentleman. Mr. WOODBURY proposed three months ago to enter into the moustache contest with Governor CARR for \$1,000 a side, the proceed to be used for the purchase of hair mattresses for various State institutions in North Carolina and Vermont. The contest was to include comgeneral beauty, and quantity of shadow afforded As we understand it, Governor Cann's hesitation about entering the contest has been caused by his belief that it would not be fair for a machine-trimmed moustache to compete with a hand-trimmed moustache, Governor Woodsuny's capillary collection is trimmed every Monday with a mowers with scythes and lawn mowers. But there should be no dispute on points so triffing. The only real difficulty that we have admitted in regard to the match is the impossibility of getting the two mustachies into any State smaller than Texas, and even there the tips would be out of the jurisdiction.

As many as 70,000 excursionists wen from this city to Coney Island last Sunday. We doubt whether as large a number of people were in all the churches of New York on that day though it was the first Sunday of September. when those of the churches which had been closed during the summer scason were opened for preaching.

The Hop. WILLIAM JENNINGS BEYAN, the Boy Orator of the Platte, is still unable to get any editorial articles printed in the On World-Herald, of which he is now the editor The scheme of printing his communications or ashestos tablets failed. The ashestos shrivelled into ashes at once in the heat of Bryanese elequence. Then Mr. BEYAN went to Council Bluffs and tried to telegraph his editorials, but the wires melted, Returning to Omaha, he made the rash experiment of going to the composing room and dictating di-rectly. Eight compositors were seriously burned. All vesterday afternoon and last night Mr. Buyan waited patiently for the completion of a colorsal office in the shape of a glass re-ceiver from which the air is to be exhausted by means of the biggest pump in the world. It was found, however, that there was no need of an air jump. As soon as Mr. BRYAN got into the receiver the air was exhausted. There he sits, dictating his leading articles in the deaf and dumb alphabet Several stenographers had to give up their places, as the electric sparks placed about their fingers in a dangerous way, and at 5:05 this morning Mr. Bay an could not be seen, as the receiver was full of smoke and flame. But he will find a way. He has a whole choir of voice a that bid him look in i.is hat and write.

A Pleasqut Birthday Greeting.

Prote the Post Express.
We are disposed to congratulate Senator Hill upon two things: the excellent state of his health and his rapidly increasing popularity. He stands higher with the people now than ever.

Tariff Sentiments of Two Cleveland, Ad-

From the banestorn bear The President's letter to Representative Catchings is a strong and pittey statement of the tacif direction. The great mass of the Democratic party are behind him and with commend him for the position be has taken. One very important consideration to business men and manufacturers is that the lackIT policy of the country has been settled for four years at least. And it is more than probable that the tariff, as a political issue, will never again all the place in the public mind it has in the past.

From the Brodon Dail; state. If the Democrats should continue to power to the thry would not he able to amond the compro-

From the St. Louis Star-Juggiege, sciated Press is a prolific service. Much of

The Associated Fresh's a profile server, the matter it furnishes one day needs full and amply the matter it for easy and so the newspapers that orrection on the next, and so the newspapers take the matter are constally well supplied with copy, so far as quantity is concerned.

MONEY FOR STATE CHARITIES.

As a contribution toward this end, I ask you to

grout me space to recount such needs of the de-

partment as have particularly impressed the

members of the New York County Visiting

Committee of the State Charities Aid Associa-

tion. It would, of course, by unreasonable to

expect all deficiencies to be supplied in

President N. V. County Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

The Sad Straits of Nebraska.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is well

known that low prices for farm products have

prevailed for a number of years. These were

supplemented by the bankers' panie, and here, in western Nebraeka. an almost entire less of

crops in 1893. The call of Eastern apitalists

upon our local institutions for money loaned to

them, and in consequence a call here upon the

formers to pay up, caused the farmers to sell

short their crops of all kinds. Nearly every one

of us had mortgaged our homes to tide over the

le who went from Colorado, Kansus, and aska to Missouri, lowa, and eastern Kansus sork in July and early August are now re-ing. They found about the same conditions

to me a community.

I hope that Tax Sux will publish this and stir

I hope that TNE SUN who passed that a we up to engress and the people, in order that a we may be devised whereby death and destitute may be averted; 1864 beats 1874 and 1875, a WM. H. AGLEN

Mr. Adoms's Part in the Single Tax Con-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: Pray do me

I did not introduce or ever discuss any resolu-

NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1804.

The Nun Astonishes Logunsport.

From the Charage Tonce

CAMBRIDGE, Neb. Act; 50.

tax conference.

penditure?

Argument for Larger Appropriation of City

his friend Mr. Clywythy, as they walked up the averue. He referred to the converse of two hansom cabmen whose calls stood back to back by the curb, their lot of To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. During whose cale street back to back by the cale, where seats lapping. "Yes," said Mr. Glyaviny, "one might almost call if high talk, sh?"

-These smuggling firstly rations must have well night uniformed faith in their American constance. They not only take the risk of having their power seized, but they grant a year's credit, send snapper free by the half pound, and play the obsequities here talk tradesman after a fashion that the haugitest talk tradesman after a fashion that the haugitest the past year severe criticisms of the Depart-ment of Charities and Correction have been published by the press of this city, and in many cases the root of the evil criticised has been found in the standard of care set by the annual appropriations. The time is at hand when the ap-propriations for the coming year are to be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which defines within narrow limits what the Commissioners of Charities and Correction can for a year to come accomplish as servants of the nublies is not this, therefore, the time when

aristocrat could not cavit at.

-Cottonsect oil, now so amportant commercially has been known to commerce for a long time. No Orleans once attempted to use it for street lighting. It ras an old charge of abolition days that slaves ua watchful press should scrutiates their plans, fest on cottonweed, a charge indigazonly dented by starcholders, though cottonseed was taen used as food insist upon the supply of sufficient means for aseful ends, and protest against Ill-judged ex

"Ster conversation, that" said Mr. Calchieron to

by the peacents of southern Europe.

—Adiron lack farming is a thing to sadden the heart of a low-country farmer. The Adirondack and is into nd now, the elevation is such that many products a the latitude will not ripen there, and the question of a market is mother circumserflying element. Outs of not long ago are still muthrashed, and the fields soon

to be dotted with templies, so small are these theaver The usually abundant buckleberry even rips as this season and enriter upon thousands of a res of wer on how in the Adir indecks, has been a tailure fruit, and reboad many men, women, and though of one weeks profitable occupation. In social angua

quart in a few infinites.
- Dronklyn's Brotherhood of Tellors, struck against the very thing that many self-employing teriors in this town would not give up place work. These man do their own work with a few assistants. They make up trouvers for less then \$2 per pair, furnishing lost he finished garments.

The famous lewellers now having some discussion with an organization on the subject of labor hours, employ more highly hald incommics, artist artisans. salesmen buyers and the like than any other such oncern in New York. It is esteemed a piece of good ortune to find a piace in their employment, and they have in some departments the only highly skilled prisant of the port in the United States. A high state of discipline is maintained throughout the force.

-it is the pretty Cartalian legend that the aspen quivers with chance because from its wood the cross was made. Genericary of nature have discovered, how-ever, that the quivering of the aspen a leaves is due to the fact that the leaf stalk is that on the sides and so wind sets all the leaves 5-warging horizontally. A single leaf plucked off and taken by the end of the leaf staig between the thumb and the foretinger ad mirably dissirates the peculiarity of the aspen.
The turning off and on of the water at the Kaaters

kill Falls In the Catskills has long been used as an "awful example" of economy. But the manufactur-ers to berkshire county, Massachusetts, best the fru-gal Catabill mountaineer. They shut off the water of the Housatopic every Saturday afternoon, turning to on again bunday night. By this means they fill their will ponds at the head of the stream over Sunday, and obtain enough water to carry them through the next week. The Housatonic is naturally low, on accounthe long drought; but on Sundays it looks like a hardly to be seen; what water there is trickies slowly under the stones that once on a time were hidden and knowspecied, but new are only too evident. -The only see of free in the down town parks

reconstruction (it requires no less) has airead abeen made.

To mention all the repairs, alterations, additions, and improvements needed would unduly prolong this letter; I, however, will refer to one project set forth not long since in some of the daily papers, which appears to the Visiting Committee an example of how money should not be spent. It has been proposed that a high brick and stone wall, with an ornamental pateway, be erected on the Twenty-sixth street side of the Pelievue grounds. The need of a high wall arises from the employment of workhouse men and women, who must be treated as prisoners; and in our view it would be better to expend money in reducing the number of them employed in the hosoital, while to construct ornament for institutions which lack so much that would be useful is like putting a lace ruffle on a man who needs a flannel shirt.

Trusting that the community, being informed, may give some head to these things, I am, &c.,

President N. Y. County Visiting Committee of the State Charities Ald Acceptation. which has escaped the raygues of the caterpillars this year is the catalpa. Tals is the tree with nearly smooth bark, -ranty limbs, and large, lilac-shaped leaves, which bears a fruit-post locking like a Wheeling stogs. It is native American and grows wild south of the Savannah and Tennessee rivers, where it often ized in Europe, where it is hardy, and highly valued is an ornamental shade tree. Its immunity from leaf ship due to that quality in the leaves which causes the sap in the spring to be offensively odorous, and put the bark into the old pharmacopeias as a tonic more powerfully antiseptic than that of cinchons. It is stated that the honey of its flowers is poisonous; yet these flowers forme | an old-fashloned remedy against susceptible of a brilliant pollsa, and is more durable thun symmetry. A tree closely related to our catalpa, and named Paulownia imperially, is to be seen in Centrel Park, it is Japanese, but has been naturalised in Europe and the United States for half a century.

-Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes has about finished his house, having found satisfactory plans of bouses in various parts of England. These she put together a Pittsfield architect preparing the working plens. The central portion of the house is of stone, a tower standir out prominently on the routh side. The tower ends in a lofty closser, which is surmounted by a bat tement. The northern end of this central portion of us had merigaged our homes to thic over the loss of 1800. The maney so obtained in a great many instances had been used up, and chatter the summary instances had been used up, and chatter side of this central portion extend on the sourcest and taxes, and for seed and feed, etc., Now comes a total failure of all crops, even of hay, to aid to the suffering of our people. Stock of all kinds of a sainble kind has been sold to the limit of destitution, so far as meat it concerned, as we had nothing to feed them for keeping or fattening purposes. Sunflowers cover the ground where millions of scores of core, wheat, cats, rye, flax, and potators had been planted in the spring of 1801. Thousaids of people who went from Colorado, Sansus, and still of stone, contains the main entrance; this The place is laid out in keeping with the house.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The typewriters have at last worked their way into the House of Comments, the Committee on Accomme dutions having lately world to devote a room to them.
As part of the defence of the lower Thames, a boom a soon to be stretched across the Medway at Sheer new. Four obsolete ganboats will be used in the con struction, which will cost many thousand nounds, the shore suchorages alone requiring \$6,000.

for work in July and early August are conditions turning. They found about the same conditions there as here.

I understand fully that the cities have their hands full in taking care of their own unfortunates. I also understand that our peace need not expect any relief from a Congress composed largely of the representatives of our nabely classes. As our State Constitution prohibits the incurring of indebtedness above a certain amount, which was rearned in 1800, and our counties generally are in debt and the people impovershed, the outlook is gloomy indeed, what the people are to do for food, clothing, seed, and feed until a crop can be raised in 1800 is to me a connucleum. followers noting that the Early of England has fewer notes to circulation than it had fifteen years ago and the total scrive note circulation of England is hardly greater than when the act of 1844 was sed. Bank notes are used much less in can formerly, other means of exchange having taken their place.

the " building" by the Comfole Française in the Roman the atre at Grange were very successful. The theatre is the next preserved building which has come down to us from Roman times, with a façade over a hundred yards wide and thirty-six yards high. At the favor to correct some errors of fact which night it was lighted by electricity. The acoustle properties were found to be romarkable, and Mounct-Sully omelow crept into your account of the single and Mile. Berbet surpassed themselves.

The General Committee of the German Trade Unions on whatever concerning President Cleveland. now considering the advisability of calling together said not a word on that subject. I did not a Congress next year. The last Congress held at Hall astic but a word on that subject. I did not "attack." Hency George at all: on the contrary, I called for three-theers for him, and discionant with the hearty applicate of the conference are also of heatility to theorge, of whose long personal friendship I heated.

No one proposed the organization of a "party." The mostor that was made was for the appointmost of a committee of hims to propose a plan of state organization of single taxers. As to this notice it is not true that "there is prevailed." On the contrary, the notice was carried by an every helming majority, and the Chairman Mr. Pardy, is now selection the committeemen.

"Taxings Fuginization Alams. bereight in lead was mable to form a strong central organization for united action. The firmum unions are far behind those of other countries in numbers and money resources. According to the cothere are only \$27,000 mombers. The strongest organization is that of the metal workers, with 20,000 members; the Joiners have 18,000, the printers 18,000, the observe workers and masons 13,000 each, and the

The report of the British Customs Commissioner just unidated gives the gross recepts of revenue for the Sear ending March 51 1886, as 213,501,319 as inreasond \$78, will over last year, but over 200,000 less than was expected. The revenue from coffee, which has been sized by decreasing was in round numbers F177, 500 4.5 per cent, less than last year, that from run; £1.943,960; £7 per cent, less than in 1863 a los to the coverament of £110,060, and cocca and solences also decreased slightly Brandy brought in £1, 795 Doll, an Increase of some £30,000, and tea £3,500,

em, an increase of fantom, or 2.75 per cent

Mr. Estrup, who has just retigned his office of Prime Minister in bounnark after sinctons rears of continuous service, is one of the roost remarkable characters In number. Since he came into office, in 1975, he has always had a Liberal majority opposed to him in the lower House, but as the upper Rouse is naturally Conservative and King Christian IX, has stood by To the Europe of The Sea, were in The Sew of Aug. Milese that W. W. Hasting of Jersey this had made nim firmly they have never been able to rurn him out. The refusal to vote supplies in less brought on the extraordinary conflict which seems now to be blacks for each elementation are not palestable, so we, the university of a present bod patient in the interesting of a present bod patient in the interesting the present bod patient in the interesting and a patient will also any principle factors are accountable, of which are will also any further information impaired an application.

1. force of Forth element laboration, but it is not fact.

Serve of Forth element laboration, impacting the server of the contraction. ended, between the Government and the Parisoness The Einz for thirteen years protogned unit disselved one Parliament after another willout obtaining a vote of supplies, and Mr. Estrup, acting on views or royal preregative which seem strangely ou, of place in the nineteenth century, carried on the Government by taxes collected on the authority of the King's preamatinus alone, in ofter disregard of Parliament More than once attempts has a been made to turn out King thristian, in spite of his personal papertarity, and even to assuminate Estrup, but they have possited in notation. He has carried through the measures of the Conservative narry, the recognization of the assert, and the fortification of Consendages, and this rear, taking adviatage of therein sions among the Liberals, he accurate from the brack figure to brack from the brack from the brack from the brack from the past acts, in return for certain military communities. ilis withdrawal coay wake paritamentary governmen again possible in Denmars. Hr. Estrup is 60 years out. Baron Books Phote, who has just mixed to Mr. Years as President of the Danial United to a man of

fifty-fier, a lifebour Conservative, and very negities

as he leads large estates in Zealand, which have been in his family for generations. Two years ago he was made Minister of Foreign affairs, the office whice he

held at kingromotion.

Some Wear 'Em and Some Are 'Em. It ten't true that all Boston with near speciacies; but or of them are spectacles, when they get autitide a

Patent Ball-bearing Thrust Blocks.

perious mistake in saying that bull-bearing thrust

Return of the Summer filel.

From the Philadelphia Rewall, as the assumptions by the secun. All the minimer sin half posed, Where the sirf in with commotion in the steps of white things to the sit. And it desired a bit suspending to be a beginning training with the second training the second training.

deaven be probled. For home, done 'popper's To're the onesh open here home. Some at her parts. Young to Take a bath.

Take rational care of your cold at once by using Dr. ariso's Experiment and you may except a dangerous arost or line, discuss,—ado.